

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

VOLUME XLII—NUMBER 33.

HELL'S HERETICS,

A Spawn of Darkness, Deepest
Depravity and Desolation.

INCONCEIVABLE IN HUMAN FORM;

The Conspiracy of Cupidity, Oun-
ningness and Chaos.

THE AWFUL ANARCHISTS PLOT

Which Not Only Threatened the
City of Vienna

BUT THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

How Colonel McClaugbry, of the
Chicago Police, Discovered the
Scheme of the Desperate Villains
to Destroy Those Monuments of
American Architecture Which are
the Wonder of the Hemispheres.
The European "Enthusiasts" are
Intimately Connected With the
Chicago Out-Throats—But Amer-
ica's Gun is "Loaded for Bear," and
the Police Know Exactly Where
They Will Flush the Game, When
the Hunting Season Begins—More
Arrests in Vienna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—When
shown the cablegram from Vienna to-
day regarding the anarchists plots there
a Chicago official who is in the city
said it was well known to the Chicago
secret service police that the anarchists
of Vienna, Paris and London were in
constant communication with those of
New York and Chicago.

"A plot similar to that discovered by
the police in Vienna was unearthed in
Chicago a year and a half ago, but
nothing was ever said about it for fear it
might create a dynamite scare and in-
jure the World's Fair. The Reds were
arranging to blow up the city hall at
Chicago and at the same time to blow
up several buildings then in course of
erection at the World's Fair.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

"Major William McClaugbry, who
was at that time general superin-
tendent of the Chicago police, learned
of the affair, and by vigorous action
nipped it in the bud. One of the
secret service men attended a number
of the anarchist meetings on Clybourne
avenue, and another group was covered
by another officer on West Lake street.
At the latter place a woman, fanatical
on the subject of anarchism, volun-
teered to enter the council chambers
during a meeting of the Chicago com-
mon council and discharge a big dynam-
ite bomb. She said she was willing to
sacrifice her own life for the good of the
cause, if by so doing she could destroy
the much hated city fathers.

"At the Clybourne avenue meeting
which was acting in concert with the
one on West Lake street, the plot was
being arranged to blow up the World's
Fair buildings.

A TIMELY WARNING.

"When General Superintendent Mc-
Claugbry learned of these, he put an
extra force of detectives and a number
of the leaders were brought to his office.
He told them he knew there were fanatics
among them willing to sacrifice their
lives for what they believed to be the
good of mankind. 'Now,' said Mc-
Claugbry, 'if there is any dynamite
throwing done by any of your fanatical
followers we will pay little attention to
them, but will arrest every one of you
leaders and agitators, and a bigger
hanging than ever occurred before in
Chicago will follow.'

"This plain talk," continued the offi-
cial, "had the desired effect and the
reds became less active.

"Among the mass of information
gathered at that time were letters from
Parisian anarchists which led to the
discovery that the bombs used by
Ravachol in Rue Clichy, Paris, were
furnished by the anarchists of Chicago.
As a result Major McClaugbry opened
communication with M. Loez, who was
then prefect of police of Paris.

INTERNATIONAL COMPACT.

A sort of compact was then formed
between M. Loez, Superintendent of
Police Byrnes, of New York, the chief
of the Scotland Yard service and Major
McClaugbry. It was arranged that
whenever any of the anarchist agitators
left Paris for London, New York or
Chicago, M. Loez was to cable the fact
to the police of the port to which the
red was going, so that he could be
watched. Each of the before mentioned
cities was to do the same for Paris and
in this way the anarchists were to be
kept under surveillance. It was by this
compact that Major McClaugbry was
notified of the fact that the Chicago
anarchists had arranged to bring Prince
Krapotkin, the Russian anarchist of
London to Chicago, and he was enabled
to prevent his coming.

In conclusion the official from Chi-
cago said that Hempstead Washburn,
who was then mayor, found it neces-
sary to have detectives secreted about
his house on Astor Place for several
months during his term in office on ac-
count of the threats made by the an-
archists to blow it up.

EXCITEMENT IN VIENNA

Caused by the Developments There—The
Police in Possession of Facts.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The excitement
by the discovery of the great anarchist
plot to blow up the reichsrath and
other public buildings on October 10,
the date of the assembling of parlia-
ment, has not abated to any degree.
Four workmen were arrested to-day,
and more arrests are expected hourly.
The police seem to have struck terror
to the hearts of the anarchists of this
city, for a large number of workmen
known to be more or less connected
with the anarchist societies have,
within the past few days, fled from
Vienna. All the public buildings are
now guarded by a special force of police
in uniform and by a number of deto-

lives; these precautions will continue
for some time, at any rate until the
meeting of parliament is over.

The police of this city are in posses-
sion of facts which are of the greatest
interest to the police of several Euro-
pean capitals, as well as to the police
of New York and Chicago. The authori-
ties here present refuse to divulge the
particulars of the information in their
possession, but as already cabled, it is
known that they have already estab-
lished beyond a doubt a connection be-
tween the Austrian anarchists and
those of New York and Chicago.

IT SPREADS TO SPAIN.

The Arrest of Prieto Causes a Sensation
in All Parts of the Country.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The police have
discovered, hidden in a haunt of the
anarchists, a case containing a dozen of
bombs and a machine for making
bombs. The arrest of Senior Prieto,
the editor of *El Ideal*, an advanced Re-
publican paper in Madrid, and formerly
an officer in the Spanish army, who is
charged with complicity in an attempt
to blow up the house of ex-Minister
Canovas Del Castillo, in September
last, has caused a sensation here as well
as in Madrid where he resided.

The latter was a major of infantry,
and his paper has been the most violent
of all the Republican sheets in attacks
upon the monarchy. The information
connecting him with the anarchist con-
spiracy is said to have been obtained by
the police from some papers found at
the house of some anarchists who were
recently arrested.

ANARCHY REIGNS

In the Argentine Republic—An American
Arrested Under False Colors.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alarming cable
messages were received here to-day
from the Argentine Republic. Anarchy,
it is asserted, prevails in the River
Platte region. When the dispatches
left Buenos Ayres heavy fighting was
reported to be in progress north of
Buenos Ayres.

A dispatch received in this city to-
day from Brazil announces that Santa
Catharina, an important fortified island
of Brazil, surrendered to the rebels to-
day. The surrender of Santa Catharina
is looked upon as being an important
victory for the rebels, as it is contin-
uous to Rio Grand De Sul, which is
notoriously disaffected.

President Peixoto is said to be greatly
annoyed and alarmed at this fresh suc-
cess upon the part of the rebels.

An Enterprising American.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—Com-
mander Pickens, of the United States
cruiser Charleston, now at Rio De
Janeiro, telegraphed the navy depart-
ment to-day regarding the arrest of a
man of the name of Boynton, supposed
to be an American, by an English man-
of-war. Boynton was commanding a
tug boat in the harbor at Rio De Janeiro,
and was illegally flying the flag of Great
Britain. Upon arresting him the com-
mander of the English warship turned
him over to Commander Pickens. The
latter officer searched the tug and found
a huge torpedo, which it is supposed
was intended to be used against the
rebels. Commander Pickens asked Sec-
retary Herbert what he should do with
the offender. The secretary replied to
hold the man until further orders.

Internal Machine Found.

PHOENIX, Sept. 29.—An infernal ma-
chine was found this evening on a
window sill of the central police station
in this city. It consisted of gas pipe
soldered at the ends and a lighted fuse.
Sixty-nine persons who are charged
with connection with the anti-dynastic
affair on the occasion of the emperor's
birthday will be tried for high treason.
An officer of reserve of the name Stenak
was arrested to-day on the charge of
Leve Majeste.

A SPANISH CLAIM

That is Causing Diplomatic Correspond-
ence—Interesting Case.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The state depart-
ment here is now investigating a most
interesting claim for indemnity for an
American citizen which was presented
recently to Senor Moret, the minister
of state, by Mr. Hannis Taylor, the
United States minister to Spain. The
memorandum presented by Mr. Taylor
to Senor Moret contains the following
facts:

A Cuban filibuster named Maximo
Antonio Mora, who took a prominent
part in the separatist rebellion, during
the time of the Spanish republic and
reign of King Amadeus, had fled from
Cuba and taken refuge in the United
States. When the mother country
crushed the rebels Mora acquired
American citizenship, declared himself
an American subject, and sold all his
rights and claims for damages
against Spain to an American syn-
dicate. Mora being under sentence
of death as a rebel, and his
property being declared forfeited, Spain
made slight account of his claims.
But the American syndicate which
had bought Mora's claims secured
diplomatic help and in 1871, the min-
ister of state in Spain actually admitted
the claim as subject to diplomatic dis-
cussion. The original claim was for
\$5,000,000.

The United States now again opens
up Mora's case, and Spain will prob-
ably employ the "set off" of the Florida
claim. The matter is causing uneasiness
at this moment, when Cuba is threaten-
ed by such a severe political and com-
mercial crisis.

THE NEW YORK END.

Mora Denies the Spanish Allegations—Was
an American Citizen for Forty Years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Antonio Maximo
Mora, whose claim for \$5,000,000 is now
being investigated by the state depart-
ment of Spain, as told in a telegram
from Madrid to the Associated Press,
has been a resident of this city for forty
years. One of his daughters is the wife
of Ferdinand E. Canda, who is brother
of Charles J. Canda, ex-comptroller of
the currency, having filled this posi-
tion during President Cleveland's first
administration.

Mr. Mora denies that he was a citi-
zen of Cuba at the time his estates were
confiscated, saying that he had been a
citizen of the United States since 1853,
and had done business here for fifty
three years.

Mr. Mora denied emphatically that
he had ever assigned his claim, or any
part of it, to a syndicate, and, if it is
paid, says that he will receive all of it,
except legal expenses.

LAUGH ON, LAUGH ON!

"Laughter" Seems to Be the Only
Punctuation Point

TO THE SPEECHES IN CONGRESS,

But the People at Large are in No
Smiling Mood.

THEY WANT A FULL STOP,

Which Means Less Entertainment
and More Attainment,

AND AN IMMEDIATE VOTE

On the Silver Bill That is Now Before
the Senate—Senators Harris and
Morgan Address the Senate Against
"Repeal"—The Alabama Clero
Harris a Philippic Against the Presi-
dent—The House Beats on Tucker's
Tom Tom, and the Republicans
Succeed in Making the Sweetest
and Most Harmonious Music.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—In the
senate to-day, the two most prominent
men of the Democratic side addressed
the senate in opposition to the bill re-
pealing the silver purchasing clause of
the Sherman act, Mr. Harris, of Ten-
nessee, who took the ground that its
passage was the demonization of silver,
and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who
ridiculed the proposition of an interna-
tional agreement, governing the coinage
of silver, and made what he called an
argument in favor of the constitutional
rights of the people.

There are now three unfinished
speeches in the senate, all on the side
of the opponents of the repeal—those
of Senator Teller, of Colorado; Senator
Peffer, of Kansas, and Senator Morgan,
of Alabama.

Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tennessee,) in ad-
dressing the senate in opposition to the
bill, said the passage of the bill meant
no more legal tender silver dollars here-
after, and that silver should only be
used as fractional currency, which
meant practically the demonization of
silver for monometallism, the gold
standard.

He ridiculed the idea of maintaining
the parity of gold and silver which the
substitute of the finance committee de-
clares to be the policy of the govern-
ment when one metal was degraded by
legislation and the other boomed. He
favored the coinage of the entire Ameri-
can product of silver at any ratio to be
agreed upon saying that of 16 to 1
would be satisfactory.

Mr. Harris said he had always under-
stood that Mr. Sherman believed and
had stated that the limited coinage
provided for by the Bland-Allison act
would bring the U. S. to a silver stand-
ard and drive gold out of the country.

SHERMAN REPLIED.

Mr. Sherman said he believed, as he
always had, that the continued pur-
chase of silver either under the Bland-
Allison act or the act of 1890 without
limitation continuously would unques-
tionably bring the country to a time
when gold would disappear from circula-
tion and silver would be the only
standard. The free coinage of silver, in
his opinion, would result in a silver
standard. The act of 1890 would tend
in the same direction, and, in time,
would undoubtedly bring the country
to a single silver standard. Therefore
he favored the abandonment of the
system.

"The senator from Ohio thinks,"
asked Mr. Harris, "that the unlimited
coinage of silver would drive gold out
of the country and reduce us absolutely
to a silver standard?"

"That is my opinion," was Mr. Sher-
man's reply.

Then Mr. Harris asked if the sena-
tor from Ohio thought the coinage of
from two to four millions per month
would have that effect.

Mr. Sherman thought it would in
time, and the fear that the country was
approaching that time was one of the
troubles that were encountered this
summer.

Mr. Harris was glad to learn that the
senator from Ohio was less guilty than
he supposed him.

Mr. Harris then quoted from a speech
by Mr. Voorhees delivered on February
8, 1893, in which he said that he would
have voted to take up the Sherman bill
some days prior to that, but that for the
fact "its passage would undoubtedly de-
monetize silver and leave it supported
by not one word of legislation."

In conclusion Mr. Harris said he would
accept any reasonable and fair com-
promise. More than this he would not
say but he would vote for every amend-
ment in harmony with the views he
had expressed.

MORGAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) then ad-
dressed the senate. He began by a dis-
cussion of the probability of securing a
treaty with Great Britain on the silver
question, which, he said, was very re-
mote. Congress alone, by virtue of the
constitution, had the power to provide
for the coinage of money and to regu-
late the value thereof.

An international agreement in re-
spect to monetary matters was an idle
dream, a tub to a whale. It was im-
possible of execution and almost im-
possible of contemplation in a legal
sense. In this critical period it would
not do to offer such hopes as the solu-
tion of the trouble.

Mr. Morgan said: Why this haste,
Do you believe that these astute men,
the New York bankers and financiers,
so full of information, so thoroughly
possessed of knowledge upon every
topic in any way connected with their
affairs, are not wide awake to every as-
pect of the case.

Congress had better undertake to se-
cure something within the purview of
its constitutional power.

We had better again declare our in-
dependence of Great Britain and main-
tain it than to undertake by the real
agreement, finance, cajolery, flattery and
the like to persuade Great Britain to
allow us to legislate for our people in
the way that a government ought to
legislate for its people.

Mr. Allison observed that the United

States had four times attempted to se-
cure international agreement.

"Yes," said Mr. Morgan, "and the
senator is now back from the recent
conference, and it was agreed nothing
could be done." The delegates of
Great Britain had attended the confer-
ence as if they were going to a debating
society. They expressly said their
action did not bind their government.
The United States had expressed the
desire for an international agreement
until Great Britain and Europe had a
contempt for it, and they did not hesi-
tate to say so.

A SLAP AT THE PRESIDENT.

After talking for two hours Mr. Mor-
gan suddenly diverged from his legal
argument, that the right of the owner
of silver bullion to have it coined free
and without limitation still existed, and
said: "No man, in office however high,
no man of wealth, however rich, no
monopolist invested with power, how-
ever supreme and extensive; no man,
whatever his powers may be, can exor-
cite me from the discharge of my duty
to grant to the people all of their con-
stitutional rights, nor can any man
crowd me into silence when I choose to
speak."

Nobody need be astonished or sur-
prised at the sluggishness of the senate,
nor should any one suppose that be-
cause they think they ought to have,
and having the influence, that there-
upon I will subordinate myself like a
cricket or mouse, and run into a crack
and conceal myself from the august
presence of authority. No. The least
man in Alabama, the poorest negro in
Alabama is entitled to his constitutional
rights at his hands as much as the
President of the United States. He
shall have them if I know how to give
them.

In a colloquy between Mr. Hawley,
of Connecticut, and himself as to Mr.
Cleveland, Mr. Morgan said the Presi-
dent seemed to represent both parties.
He certainly represented the senator
from Connecticut, who was following
him now.

"In one thing," said Mr. Hawley.

HE'S FUN.

"One thing and for a short while
from him," said Mr. Morgan, "and
paddle your own canoe. I believe it
was General Bragg who said in the con-
vention at St. Louis that he loved Gro-
ver Cleveland for the enemies he had
made, including, I suppose, the senator
from Connecticut and all that class of
eminent statesmen and politicians.
Now, if the Democracy did not love
him because of the friends he had
made, it would be a bad day for Mr.
Cleveland." And then he added bit-
terly, "Temporary allies, under a brief
coalition, and for a particular purpose."

Mr. Morgan did not conclude his
speech this evening, and in reply to a
question of Mr. Voorhees, said he would
not go on in the morning. I must take
a little rest and come back to my mu-
ton after a while. [Laughter.]

He said he had not yet touched as he
intended to touch the provisions of the
particular bill now before Congress.
After a short executive session the senate
adjourned.

THE TUCKER TURMOIL.

A Spley Interchange of Opinion on the
Federal Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—In the debate
on the house on the Tucker bill to-day,
Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, took the floor in
opposition. The bill, he said, was in-
opportune. No federal elections take
place until 1894, yet at this crisis, with
an extraordinary session of Congress to
deal with the financial situation, this
bill was dragged into the arena. What
was the reason? The Democratic party
was confronted with great danger. Last
fall by fusion in some states, by chan-
cery in others, by advocating free silver
here, and gold monometallism there,
the Democrats had come into power.
The President had attempted to carry
out a programme against silver. He
had split his party in twain, and sud-
denly by the decree of a party caucus
this bill was brought in. Why? To
heal the breach, to rally the whole
strength of the party with the war cry
"Down with the federal supervision of
elections."

Mr. Lacey laid great stress on the
argument in favor of constitutionality
of these laws.

When Mr. Lacey began to describe
the peculiar election methods in vogue
in South Carolina, Mr. Talbot, of that
state, became indignant. After a fierce
altercation the latter said: "If deny
the tone of the gentleman's remarks
and challenge his proof."

TONES AND FACTS.

"I am glad the gentleman denies the
tone of my remarks," replied Mr. Lacey,
"for he cannot deny the facts. I am
responsible for the tone; the facts
speak for themselves." [Laughter.]

He went on to discuss other "south-
ern outrages," and at the conclusion of
his speech Mr. McClaurin, of South Car-
olina, secured the floor for five minutes
to reply to Mr. Lacey's strictures on
South Carolina. He declared he was in
favor of local self-government.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington, interrupt-
ed to ask, why, if the Democratic party
was in favor of local self-government
President Cleveland had appointed
southern men to places in Minnesota,
North and South Dakota and other
western states.

Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, followed
in support of the measure.

Mr. Dearmond went at length into a
history of the purpose of these laws.
They were passed, he said, in anger to
repress and degrade the south.

TO KILL THE TWEED RING.

Mr. Ray, of New York, interrupted
him to deny that they were aimed at
sections, declaring that they were sup-
ported by some of the ablest Democrats
of New York, who were trying to use
them to overthrow the Tweed ring.

"Who were they?" asked Mr. Dear-
mond; "name them."

"I'll name them in time," replied
Mr. Ray. "Snead's Cox was one."

"I deny," replied Mr. Wise, of Vir-
ginia, "this oft-repeated statement that
Snead's Cox supported these measures.
I have just examined the record and I
find that he voted and spoke against
these laws, just as every Democrat
did."

Mr. Gillet, of Massachusetts, was the
next speaker in opposition. Mr. Gillet
and DeWitt Warner entered into a heat-
ed altercation about the condition of
affairs in New York. The existence of
Tammany, Mr. Gillet said, was undeni-
able by good men of both parties in New
York city. Tammany was an unscrupu-
lous and unprincipled organization with
no sentiment higher than spoils. Only

recently it had started an organ to afford
it disreputable support in carrying
local elections. He went on to contend
that it was absurd to go into the consti-
tutionality of these laws after the su-
preme court had ruled.

SUBLINE AND THE RIDICULOUS.

When Daniel Webster had been told
that Lord Cavendish had ruled on a
point contrary to his (Webster's) con-
tention, the great Massachusetts lawyer
had drawn himself to his full height
and replied: "I differ with Lord Caven-
dish."

"It was one of these audacious
things, ridiculous, or sublime, accord-
ingly as it failed or succeeded. In the
case of a man like Webster the retort
was sublime and went down to history,
but when the gentleman from Virginia
(Mr. Tucker) arose and said he differed
with the supreme court he failed to see
the sublimity. To him it was only
ridiculous. [Laughter.]

Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, the
great confederate cavalry leader, fol-
lowed with a vigorous speech in sup-
port of the measure. About the only
notable thing General Wheeler said to-
day was in the form of an inquiry as to
whether the people of the south would
prefer to see an armed deputy marshal
or a "big buck nigger," presiding at the
polls.

General Wheeler was followed by ex-
Senator Blair of New Hampshire. Mr.
Blair's throat was so badly affected that
he was forced to ask indulgence of the
house to print his remarks in the
Record.

The house at 4:35 adjourned.

A COMPROMISE.

The Democratic Senators Weaken on the
Repeal of the Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Demo-
cratic repeal senators have practically
given up the idea that the Sherman
law can be repealed unconditionally,
and have, after numerous conferences,
decided on a compromise which they
believe will end the long fight and se-
cure the passage of a bill to relieve the
present situation by the end of next
week.

Senator Gorman and other Demo-
cratic repeal senators, have been en-
gaged in arranging the terms of the
compromise, and to-night they believe
they have succeeded. It involves con-
cessions on both sides. First, the re-
peal of the purchase clause, second the
coinage of a specific amount two or two
and a half million per month until
the total silver coinage is \$700,000,000,
then the coinage of all the bullion in
the treasury; and fourth, the sale of
gold bonds to increase the gold reserve
to an amount which will be deemed
sufficient to insure the maintenance of
gold and silver money at a parity.

When the proposition was submitted
to Secretary Carlisle at a conference
last night he insisted upon the latter
provision to the agreement.

It is generally understood to-night
that the silver Republican senators will
agree to this compromise; indeed Sena-
tor Gorman vouches for that. The only
thing in the way of the execution of
this compromise programme now seems
to be the President. He has not, so
far as is known, absolutely given his
consent, although the acquiescence of
Secretary Carlisle would indicate that
he would do so.

Senator Cameron's Petition (?)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—Mr.
Cameron (Republican, of Pa.), present-
ed a petition in the senate this morning,
signed, he said, by 144 manufacturers of
Philadelphia, representing \$75,000,000
capital, employing 100,000 men, with a
yearly product of \$150,000,000, in favor
of legislation to preserve the protective
character of the tariff, and the integrity
of silver as a money metal. The peti-
tion favors the admission of American
silver bullion to coinage upon the pay-
ment of a seigniorage, absorbing three-
fourths of the difference between the
London price of bullion and its value,
when coined. It was printed as a docu-
ment.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The follow-
ing appointments have been made by
the attorney general: Samuel B. Grif-
fith, of Mercer, Pa., and George W. Wur-
zel, to be assistant district attorney, for
the western district of Pennsylvania.

A Political Derelict.

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 29.—State
treasurer William Lively, who mysteri-
ously disappeared during the trial of
John Bardsley, in Philadelphia, in 1891,
and was never heard of after, was seen
by insurance commissioner Luber, at
the World's Fair, a few days ago.

Mr. Lively gave no explanation of his
absence, but said he would return to
Pennsylvania some day and clear his
name of all imputations. At the time
of Mr. Lively's disappearance it was
alleged that he knew more of Bardsley's
transactions than he cared to tell.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Snow fell very briskly in Pittsfield,
Mass., yesterday, for half an hour.

It is not probable that there will be a
strike on the "Big Four" railroad owing
to a reduction of wages.

Lockjaw, the result of a cut on his finger,
caused the death yesterday morn-
ing of Dr. W. V. Cook, of Evansville,
Ind., a bacteriologist.

Alderman George Robert Tyler, of
the Queen Hilt ward, has been elected
Lord Mayor of London, to succeed the
Lord Hon. Stuart Knill.

Col. Charles S. Diehl has been ap-
pointed assistant general manager of
the Associated Press at Chicago, with
full power, to act in the absence of
General Manager M. E. Stone.

Postoffice Inspector James A. Small,
of Denver, has received a telegram
notifying him of the brutal murder of
H. M. Potter and his assistant, Robert
Roberts, at Monitor, Yuma county, Col.

Milo Wilson, a laborer, shot and
killed Eva Warman, aged 11 years, of
Williamsburg, O., because the parents
objected to his attentions to the child.
The murderer afterwards committed
suicide.